

DATET, Por Month......80 80 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year Book THE SUN, New York City.

If more friends who feeture us with measurerists for publication with it have rejected and the returned, they must in all ones

The Delegations Have Told the Story.

The CLEVELAND renomination machine is at full pressure spouting what the Mugwumps call logic to show that because of a great display of opposition to the New York Democrats' candidate in every National Convention, when the Democrats have afterward carried the State, the logical candidate this year is CLEVELAND. The Mugwamps are spouting bubbles which burst when they strike against the record.

In 1968 the New York delegation presented HORATIO SEYMOUR against what appeared to be very powerful objection, and being nominated be got New York's electoral vote. In 1876 the New York delegation presented SAMUEL J. Truppy against opposition far more vehement and aggressive, and he being nominated also received New York's

In 1881 the New York delegation was for RANDALL, but their choice was rejected Although afterward Hancock's nomination was accepted cheerfully by the leaders of all factions, the Democracy could not be ral-Bed to his support and that your New York's electoral vote was Republican.

In 1831 the New York delegation presented GROVER CLEVELAND against more violent opposition still, yet the nominee was bulled through. It was a scratch, but we give Mr. CLEVILLOWD the benefit of history.

In issethe New York Democrats had no part in advanting the delegation. If the party had spoken, it would have named HILL. Theregular senders stood aside while the Administration forced a delegation for itself. which with no annugless upanimity voted to have the great Magwamp show go on. It was an offecholder's job and New York again went Republican, although Governor HILL's vote beat HARMSON'S.

In each case the vote of the delegation has faithfully and truly indicated the temper of the State. In each case the voice of the delegation, not of a rebelling faction, has told the story. Where its advice has been accepted the result has never failed to justify it at the polls.

In 1892 the New York delegation goes again to the National Convention amidst the clamor of dissenting music, but confident in the strength of its candidate. This deing stion is straight and enthusiastic for DAVID BENSETT HILL, and we commend this fact, together with the preceding events which we have recalled, to the sobe consideration of every partisan in the land who would prefer to see a Democrat sitting and administering in the White House rather than see BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The Plain Facts.

A transparently dishonest and entirely discreditable attempt has been made in Chicago to make it appear that there is among the representatives of the State of New York there assembled a division of sentiment and of preference, similar, in origin and in character, to some previous contests which have perplexed and misled other Democratic National Conventions. One individual, indeed, halling from the distant State of lows, is quoted as saying: "It is the same old contest we have known from New York for thirty years.'

Now, there is no contest in the State of New York in the National Democratic Convention this year. There is not the shadow of one. The Democrata of the Empire State are beartily and enthusiastically united. More than that, they usually have been agreed in their sentiment of preference heretofore, and at only two National Conventions in thirty years has there been a substantial divergence. These two Conventious were those of 1876 and 1884.

In the St. Louis National Convention of 1876, the Demograts of the State of New York were solid as a rock in favor of the nomination of SAMUEL J. TILDEN. In lifty seven of the sixty counties of the State he was the prime favorite. Those who obfected to his nomination were a portion of the delegation from the city of New York, and they entertained and expressed the opinion that, on account of the personal antagonisms which his courageous warfare against corrupt rings. State and tocal, had created, the success of the party, which above all things else they sought, might be Imperilled. There were some sixteen of them in a delegation of seventy. They were Democrate in good standing, regularly elected as delegates. They were not contestants, and what gave their views special weight with the delegates from other States was the fact that a majority of them came from the Democratic stronghold in New York city. Their view of the danger of Mr. Traden's nomination was erroneous, and their fears were groundless. as was afterward shown; but it was a view which these delegates had a perfect right to hold and to urge for the consideration of their colleagues.

In the Democratic National Convention of 1884, the whole muchine of the State under the leadership of DANIEL MANNING WAS firmly set for the nomination of Mr. CLEVE-LAND. Some thee before the meeting of the Convention the delegates from the State of New York had been polled. There were 72 of them, and 49 of these, representing various counties, were for CLEVELAND. The remaining 2s, less than a third of the whole delegation, believed his nomination to be perilous and unwise, and favored the enoice of some other candidate. These 23 delegates had a perfect right to express this view, and they would have be traced their Democratic constituents if believing it to be correct, they had not made their associates from other States gware of their fears and misginings. As it turned out, their apprehensions of danger were uncommonly well founded, for CLEVE LAND'S 192,000 majority in 1882 for Governor shrunk into 1,047, and Democratio success was got only by a scratch.

In 1876 the 70 votes of New York were cas for Phines. In 1884 the 72 votes of New York were east for CLEVELAND. Both were nominated, and carried New York.

What is the situation this year? There are again seventy-two delegates from the State of New York, and these seventytwo, witness an ascent of difference or dissent, declare that their preference, and the preference of the whole Democracy of New York State, first, last, and all the time, is DAVID B. HILL. A few Mugwump straggiers, Republican allies, and ex-officenoiders, representing notedy, having no title under Democratic rules to represent any-

body, unlabelled political adventurers, are endeavoring, in the interest of a candidate whom the Democrats of New York utterly reject, to carry on a foolish and fraudulent "contest," though what they are contesting they cannot tell, and no man knows. These individuals were not sent to Chica

go by any Democratic Convention, and they have no authority to represent any Demo cratic voters. They have no better claim to a hearing than belongs to any club or chowder party which has cash enough in its exchequer to buy tickets to Chicago. Any heed given those Mugwamp pretender would be, as the Chairman of the Demoeratic State Committee has well said, a humiliation to the Democrats of New York. It would be a gross affront to every Democrat in the Empire State, and, Indirectly, an insult to every Democrat in any State, for, if a handful of bolters can by merely buying tickets to a Convention get up a fraudulent "contest," the title of no delegate to a seat in the Convention is secure, and the right of the Democrats in every constituency in the United States to choose their own representatives is made conditional upon the willingness of a few guerrillas to abstain from objecting.

There is no conceivable analogy between that division of sentiment as to the candidate which existed among the Democratic delegates to the Conventions of 1976 and 1884, and the pretence of a few persons who are not, and never could be, delegates to any Democratic Convention, yet who claim. notwithstanding, the right to participate from the gallery, in the deliberations of those intrusted by the party with the important task of nominating a President.

The Democratic voters of the State of New York are in better shape for the Presi dential fight this year than they have been in any previous election for a very long time. They are absolutely united in their support of one candidate. Their faces are dead set against Mugwump interlopers and they will not tolerate, whatever may be the peril or consequences of its overthrow, a conspiracy against the regular or ganization throughout the State in the interest of a discredited candidate.

New York is the decisive State. It is the critical and determining point of this year's fight. It must be won for the Democracy or that party cannot win, and it can only be won for the Democracy by the nomina tion of a candidate who can get the support of the delegation from his own State. Such is the situation, and there is no possible escape from it. The Demograte of the sixty counties of the State will not lay down their arms, abandon their fortified positions destroy their stores and throw overheard their powder because they are threatened by a few Mugwumps. They are in this fight to win, and to win it for the Democ racy of the country, with a Democrat at the head of the national ticket!

The Man With the Gavel.

A familiar and somewhat tedious featur of every National Convention is the Man with the Gavel. He has come to be regarded as a necessary evil, and therefore little hope is entertained that he will abstain from appearing in Chicago. In the Democratic National Convention of 1884 the proceedings were unnecessarily and abruptly interrupted by the appearance of two rival gavel presenters, one from Boston and the other from Chicago Both claimed a hearing: both wanted the floor. Both had gavels. The Boston applicant, with true Yankee foresight, had dedicated in advance, so to speak, the Boston gavel to the Democratic nominee in a letter written ten days before the nomination was made. "That you may go forth," he hoped " with the trust and fidelity of Washington and Lincoln, a Puritanic devotion to our cause, and come again with Veni, vidi, vici' on your standard." The Boston gavel was made partly of Connecticut oak from Hartford, the handle being South Carolina palmetto wood, and the small panels inlaid. It was alleged, as follows:

"I. A plege of Gen. Issaul Persua's birch torch, said

palace of Junes Casan

'3. A piece of P endent Lincour's log cabin.

The ast named panel, it was currently reported a

"h. A piece of wood from the old elm tree on the

the time, had been secured after nightfall when the Boston A dermen were attending a dog fight. The acceptance of this gavel was bitterly opposed by the Chicago claimant, who had a rival gavel made, as he averred, from the woods of every State and Territory in the Union, including Alaska, all of which surround and support in the centre a piece of wood from the District of Columbia, the handle of which is made from the Charter Oak of Hartford, Conn." "This gavel," he declared, "will

The Couvention paused without acknowl edging a preference for either Boston or Chicago, and in the interest of harmony ac

be a perfect emblem of the States, repre-

sented by the inscription upon the bands

cepted both gavels. In the Democratic National Convention of 1588 there was more gavel business. The spokesman on that occasion was a representative of the Democracy of Colorado The business of the Convention was about to get under way, and Governor GREEN of New Jersey had secured the floor, when the voice of Colorado was heard. There wa an animated dispute over it, but the Man with the Gavel prevailed. He said:

"In behalf of Colorade's Demsoracy, I crave the tr in gance of this degrention to present for me by it-Chairman a solid silver gave. It is the modest offer ing of the youngest member of the Federal Union, to the party which restored eliver to the plane fro which it had been degraded through the Republican conspiracy of 1875 May the announcement be made to be o vilized world, th ough its silvery tones, of the second duantmone menination of the people's choice for President, Suovas Curvatarn's

Our Republican friends have not been exempt from the gavel nulsance. At their recent Convention the gavel for use was prepared for the Convention by the pupils of the South Side High school of Minneapolis. It was not ostentatiously presented, but was ready for the Chairman when he called the Convention to order The prayer had just been completed, and the regular order of business was about to be started, when a friend of the Man with the Gavel, this time from Nebraska, arose and spoke with great impressiveness:

"Mr. Chairman, I wint to call the attention of th Convention to the fact that that there is on the plat-form a gentleman who desires to preach a gavel."

The Man with the Gavel from Nebraska the cynosure of all eyes, now advanced and thus delivered himself:

"Among the many masterpiaces of Republican legis tation, as numerous as the stars in our flag, the He cread art of 1863, which after ten years' agitation was Enabling set of 1667, are particularly cherished by th

people of our State." A Voice in the Gallery - Londer. Enabling us to ; a.s the aut admitting Nebrask om ten to fifteen years sooner than otherwise, and

"A Voice-' Come off."

"Another Voice—' Put it on the ace."

useful, historical and Republican! The wood which it was made was grown near Beatrics, Neb., entered Jah. 1, 1863, by Danisi. Funnan, who still owns and occupies his tarm." A Voice- Is FREEMAN here ! "Another Voice-'Cut it short' [Cries of "Question.

"The ends of the gavel," resumed the Nebrasker "are shaid with eliver coins, the one bearing the date 1865 and the einer 1892. With the hope that in 1917 [a Voice—"Oh, come off:"] when Nebraska celebrates her golden anniversary, this great country may governed by Republicanism, we have the honor rescut this gavel"

It is probably too much to hope that the Man with the Gavel will not interrupt the Democratic Convention. Though the heavens fall, the Man with the Gavel will attend. But a vigorous effort, if well directed, would probably be sufficient to repulse him on the first round, on a point of order; and that accomplished, he might be sidetracked, along with his gavel, to the Committee on Notification.

For Southern Democrats.

The passage of a Force bill would be as great a danger and disaster as the South could fear for itself, and consequently it is all important to the South that a Democratic President should be elected this year. Yet the Galveston News, with the true Mugwumpian zeal to sacrifice every Democratic prospect to the twin idols of CLEVE-LAND and free trade, is actually alarmor lest the Democrats should make a strong protest against the Force bill and forget CLEVELAND and his hobby:

" In the plank touching the hallot and elections is a traditional generality that may hint at a Porce bill, and it is probably designed to provoke the Demo-era ato abover in a manner calculated to site up elsments of sections! antagentsm and to suspend assau in force on the protective tart of and on presigate pub-tic expenditures. This for the Democratic party would be a fatel diversion for by abandoning he latter reforms it could searnely be sure of a single State on ald f a probably soud South. It results, then, that while the nomination just made at Minneapolis accentuates the necessity of nominating Mr. Clavalland, it equally accentuates the necessity of making the one suprem sene in the contest on the Democratic side the de mand for the complete emancipation of commerce and industry from all needless restraints and taxes. This neans of course, the nnal overshraw of the whole system of protection, restriction, and discrimination which has so long been an unfailing source of corrupt practice in politica, in legislation, and in the use public money."

It is a little surprising to find a Southern fournal which regards it as a fatal mistake to count the keeping away of Federal bayonets from the polls as a matter of less importance than the renewal of a crazy crusade against an economic system too firmly established in the business, if not in the opinions, of the United States to be over thrown in a day or a generation.

We shall not waste time in trying to reason with the Galceston News; Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone But the majority of Southern Democrats and the majority of Southern delegates to Chicago will remember these facts:

I. GROVER CLEVELAND is no represents tive of opposition to the Force bill. He kept his voluble Mugwump mouth shut while the great fight against that bill was going on. The Force bill might become an issue, you see, and blot out of sight his one everiasting issue.

II. In the municipal campaign of 1890 in this city an attempt to defeat the regular Democratic organization was made by a combination of Republicans. Mugwumps. nondescripts, and Democratic screbeads and schemers. These inst were the same men that have just tried to resurrect Mr. CLEVELAND at Syracuse. Had the plot succeeded, a severe blow would have been given to the New York Democracy in its chief stronghold. The conspiracy was carried on while the Billion Congress was at its height of recklessness, and the chances of preventing the Force bill from becoming a law seemed desperate. Then, if ever, was the time for friends of the South and wellwishers to the Democracy to do all in their power for both. The Democrats of the South saw the danger of the situation, and expressed their earnest sympathy with the regular Democracy of this town. The battle of the South, of the whole Democracy, was then fought here. Where was GROVER CLEVELAND? What work did he do or what | notion is more especially a Puritan inheridesire did he show for the success of the Democratic ticket? Will the Galveston News or any other Mugwump answer us that? The whole CLEVELAND gang of professional amateurs and Democratic disorganizers worked its mouth and its purse for the anti-Democratic candidates. Whether Mr. CLEVELAND agreed with them or was simply afraid of them is not known If he had spoken against them, they would not have continued to advertise and proclaim him as the impeccable and inescapable candidate. Whether from selfish fear or from sympathy he held his peace. He would not turn his hand or his tongue in defence of his party attacked by Republican enemies and Democratic traitors. GROVER CLEVELAND was either a traitor or a skulker. The Democracy of New York have not forgiven him. If the Democrats of the South can forgive him, their remembrance must be singularly eccentric.

III. GROVER CLEVELAND would be absurd on a platform of opposition to "profligate public expenditures." His personal contribution to administrative economy was the vetoing of a few picayune pension bills. Tardily and desperately he followed the just outery made against the great financial jamboree of the Fifty-first Congress, but he has no heart for reform which consists in cutting down expenses. Bocking or killing duties is his perennial programme.

IV. GROVEB CLEVELAND nearly lost Virginia and West Virginia in 1838, and is the only Democratic candidate who could lose them in 1892; and probably he would add the Carolinas to the list of Democratic

States he cannot carry. V. If there is in the South any considerable number of persons, sane or otherwise, who believe with the Gulveston News that the Democracy should stake everything on the "one supreme issue" of smashing protection, why don't they try to flud a candidate thoroughly acclimated to their views? Why do they want a bungling fresh man free trader like CLEVELAND, when they can have an experienced and competent expert like FRANK HURD or WRUPUS MOR-BISON? CLEVELAND doesn't represent the Force bill Issue or the economy Issue, and he is an ignorant plagiarist of the tariffamashing issue.

All of which is submitted to the Southern Democrats and all other persons who prefer a representative Democratic candidate and prefer to have him elected.

The Mugwump Principle of Politics. Here we have politics on the Mugwump plan adapted to the use of Gen. HARRISON by the Concord Monitor:

"The strength that enabled BENJAMIN HARRISON to reeive a renomination in June will enable him to achiev a triumphant resiscition in No sinber."

Gen. HARRISON'S decisive renomination strength won't be worth a rap toward giving him the election in November. was nominated mainly by the delegates from hopelessly Democratic States. Their combined Convention votes there won't be worth a single electoral vote in the fall.

Unless the Democrats commit a similarly nonsensical violation of plain sense they

can win. A Democrat acceptable to the Democratic States and clothed in honest partisan uniform, instead of one painted with the hues of the Mugwump palette and backed by fictitious popularity in Rainbow Land, can carry the country.

A Great Public Nulsance.

The arrest of Mrs. Ewen simply because she permitted her seven-year-old daughter to dance in a Broadway theatre was an outrage against the rights of a parent which has been made possible by legislation obtained by cranky busybodies and meddlesome sentimentalists.

The child MILDRED is known on the stage as La REGALONCITA, and before appearing in public she had exhibited in private a skill in dancing indicative of a gentus for that beautiful art. At the Broadway theatre on Monday night she danced in all for seven minutes only, and as the performance was fun for her she could not have suffered any physical or moral injury from the exercise. A physician who examined the child after a performance at Philadelphia testified that it did her no harm; and her bearing in the Jefferson Market Court, whither she accompanied her mother, showed that she is happy and healthful.

No charge is made that Mrs. Ewen is in any way unfit for the management of her daughter or neglectful of her welfare. She, the mother, is the one who is first of all and most of all concerned for the good of the little girl; and according to her solicitous maternal judgment MILDRED is not harmed by the dancing in which she was interrupted by the agents of Mr. GERRY's society. The child seems not to have been driven to the display of her art, but to have gone into it with the genuine delight of

Yet the law gives Mr. GERBY and his de tectives the authority to take from Mrs. EWER the control of her own child, though she is a mother against whose fitness to care for the little girl nothing is alleged, and whose affectionate consideration for her daughter is not questioned. It turns over the management of the

EWER family from the parents to Mr. GERRY and his agents. Judge DITTENHORFER, Mrs. EWER'S counsel, Is determined to question whether the Legislature has the constitutional right to interfere thus with the power and discretion of a mother whose general qualifications for rearing her children are not denied.

We are glad the point is to be made

It is for the interest of society that it

should be discussed fully and reasonably,

for the law under which Mrs. Ewen was ar rested was passed inconsiderately by a Legislature unduly influenced by wellmeaning but mischievous busybodies Carried to its logical conclusion, it would destroy parental authority over the child altogether. The State would assume the whole authority. If MILDRED's mother is not allowed to decide at what age the little girl shall put to profitable use her accomplishments as a dancer, why should she be permitted to decide when and where she should go to school, how she should dress what she should eat, when she should go to bed and when she should get up? If Mr. GERRY must be consulted in one matter why should be not be consulted in all? If his judgment is better than the mother's as to the child's dancing, why is it not better in everything that concerns the welfare of lie might think that Mrs. EWER was not obeying strictly the injunction against sparing the rod, and insist that the Legislature should give him authority to enter the EWER household to supply the deficiency. Mrs. Ewen might prefer to train a sou to be a lawyer when Mr. GERRY wanted him to be a doctor. His notions as to the proper diet for children might differ from hors; or he might think that they were not under the proper medical care, and that she ought to be arrested because she did not agree with him. Many people believe that they are far more competent to manage their neighbors' affairs than are their neighbors themselves. This tance, possessed by men and women of the very best intentions They regard themselves as divinely commissioned to regulate the morals of everybody else.

Such meddlesomeness of disposition is a harmless impertinence in itself, but when it receives the authority of law, it becomes an outrage on the rights of the individual. A terrible social tyranny results. Every man is at the mercy of a bustling crank or

a well-meaning PAUL PRY. It is time that society rose up in protest against these meddlesome laws enacted by Legislatures anxious to get rid of the importunities of bores and busybodies searching after further opportunities to make themselves nuisances.

The Troops and the Rustlers.

The strange scenes now witnessed in Wyoming show the weakness of its government machinery and the mistake made In the premature admission of this State to the Union.

Although the quarrels over the cattle business in Wyoming have been going on for months, the local authorities are not capable of managing them, and once more the army is called in The garrisons both of Fort Niobrara, where are stationed Troops A. E. F. G. and K. Sixth Cavalry. and of Fort Robinson, where are Troops A. D. E. F. G. and I. Ninth Cavalry, have been ordered to the scene of the disturbances. Col. Cann's forces from Niobrara are already in the field, and Col. BIDDLE's will duly follow.

No one pretends that there is war in Wyoming. There have been gross violations of law, and the peace of the community has been endangered. But this is because the community does not possess adequate means of enforcing the law. Congress years ago forbade the use of the army as a posse comitatus, and a great step in separating military from civil authority was thereby taken. In order to find authority for the present intervention of regulars in the affairs of Wyoming, it has been useessary to resort to that provision of the Constitution which declares that the United States shall protect each State, on the application of its Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.

Assuming that the application has been properly made, and that a case has been presented for the interference of the regular forces, yet it is none the less true that the matter is one that Wyoming or any other State in like circumstances should be able to take care of by itself. When a State is invaded or threatened with invasion, when free government is in danger, or when malice domestic is a terror like that which might come from a foreign attack, it may properly call on the Federal arm for aid. But these troubles in Wyoming. bitter though the local feeling is, are disturbances arising out of rival business interests, that have led to violations of law and to bloodshed. They ought to be dealt with by the Sheriff, aided by the State militia forces, and would be so

an immature State reveals its deficiencies in such a moment of trial; and having succonsfully resorted to the Federal troops in the earlier stages of this disturbance, Wyoming now tries that source of help again.

"CLEVELAND will be nominated if we sit in the Convention until the snow files." said the Hon, the ex-Secretary of the Navy of the CLEVELAND Cabinet. The CLEVELAND men are more kindly disposed toward Gen. HARRISON than the most optimistic Republican ever dared to hope for. They propose to HARRISON If necessary without even putting up a competitor. Splendid!

Rome who spent their lives denouncing the miracles recorded in the Bible as improbable will accept the impostures of Kars Kine without question.—Christian Afronia.

Generally speaking, nobody will swallow every fraud of the spiritualistic impostors so voraciously as a regular infidel.

All over the world New York city has a reputation for generosity. It has recently sent help, not only to places in the United States which have needed it, but also to the earthquake sufferers in Japan and to the famine stricken provinces of Bussia. An appeal for help has just come here from the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean in behalf of the sufferers by the terrific hurricane of which we have had accounts; and those of our citizens who have anything to spare for these afflicted people can transmit it to them through Mayor

The Democrats will break the political record if they nominate Mr. CLEVELER. They will break it into a thob-and pieces if they succeed in electing him.— Westingson Comment flow.

How can the CLEVELAND men expect to break any records? Barring a turn for sensational-ism. CLEVELAND is a hopelessly commonplace mortal, and as a public man he has been a failure of the simplest and commonest kind.

A valued citizen of Cohoes favors us with a political poem, of which the following stanza is the most eriginal:

"At any rate I'll do my part To down the CRAURCEY M. DEFENS; To this I consecrate the art Of my untransmelled, virgin muse,"

But why should any untrammelled virgin muse be anxious or even willing to down so genial and generous a gentleman as Dr. Dapew? We cannot understand it. We enteem the distinguished President of the Nev York Central as a model American; and we advise the man of Cohoes and all the mankind to study his character and history more carefully before engaging in any consecration of art alming to lay him low.

If Sepator Chandler does not very soon complete the composition of that bill for the better regulation of immigration, with which his mind has been occupied for the past seven months, there will be no legislation upon the subject at this session of Congress. All the facts that can possibly be needed for the formation of a judgment in regard to it are in his possession. He has the reports of the Commissioners who were sent to Europe and the testimony taken before the joint committee of Congress, and masses of documents containing evidence collected for years past at this port. If he needs yet more suggestions, he can surely find them in some of the bills on the subject already presented to Congress, not one of which is quite satisfactory to him.

Even though this be a Presidential year. when both parties in Congress must be unusually careful not to give offence to any considerable body of voters, we should think that a politician of Senator CHANDLER's knowledge and skill could frame a bill for the better regulation of immigration that would meet the ap proval of the American people at large.

Those French matrons who have been trying to get up a woman's club in the city of Nice without knowing how to do it, might be able to find some instruction in the United States, which is the greatest country in the world for women's clubs. Three years ago, when it was first proposed to esta lish the American Federation of Women's Clubs, as many as one hundred of them were at once isted and asked to send delegates to the Nations! Convention held in this city; and it was afterward found that more than twice this number of them were in existence and regularl organized in the United States, not only social clubs, but also scientific, academic, philosophical, artistic, business, philanthropic dramatic, and literary clu's. While there were Anti-Rust Club, there were also such as the Anthropological Club of Washington, the Intercollegiate Club of Ann Arbor, the Physiological Club of Boston, and the Athena of Chieng . Those people who had not kept up with the news of the times were surprised when the Faderati in of Women's Clubs was established, the same Pederation that held its National Convention in Chicago a few weeks ago. It is now one of the established institutions of the United States, the only thing of

its kind in all the world, and a very interesting We should think that the French matrons who are trying to get up a wo nan's club in the city of Mos would find it worth their while to procure the fants about the organization of women's clubs in this country.

The fanfaronade, tomfoolery, horn blowing, speechifying, and attitudinizing in which the Brooklyn preacher, TALMAGE, has indulged over the sending of this last ship load of food stuffs to Russia, have been offensive to all sensible people. It must certainly be disagreeable to Bussia to accept a gift about which so much fuss has been made by a gran who has pretended to be the mouthplece of the givers He has already sailed for Europe before the departure of the ship that is to carry the cargo over which he has been canting and praying; and, as soon as he gets across sea, he is to horry to Russia with the news that the relief ship is coming. There need not be any fear that the polle Petersburg will permit him to ru-h to the Winter Palace, or into the presence of the Czar, or along the Nevski Prospekt, proclaimkissed ship Leo is skimming the deep, dark blue that separates the mighty repu lie of the West from the mighty empire of the East, carrying a cargo of consolation to starving Russia self sacrificing, whole-souled, and noble minded people of the United States, through his own efforts, his own struggles, his own appeals, by which the skies were rent, through which the earth was moved, and or ount of which the Czar ought to rejoice and give thanks, under the grace of the Metropolitan, in the Isaac Cathedral or the

Preobrazhenskara. We say that we can hardly believe that Tale MAGE will be allowed to stride around St. Petersburg, shouting his own praises in this style; but we must warn the Russian police that he can be prevented from doing so only by their untiring vigilance in watching him from the time he sets foot on the soil of holy Russia until they excort him to the outermost settlement in Siberia. If they desire to maintain the peace of the empire, they will have to partices him as soon as they catch sight of him, and then put him in chains to prevent him from kicking. They never saw TALMAGE in Pussia, but they will have a chance of secing him soon, unless the Czar gets wind of his coming and sends Gourgo with the army to the fruntier.

TALMAGE is to supervise the distribution of the American gift cargo in Russia, but guess he had better not begin the job till he hears from Posobonozevsky.

The other cargoes of grain that have been sent from this country to Russia were grate fully welcomed, because they were the offering of spontaneous and sympathetic generosity: but we fear that the Cuar will feel by the State militia forces, and would be so subnumed to accept the cargo of which Tal-dealt with were these forces adequate. But many is the trumpeter.

CAR THIS BE SO? The Mun in the Crement of Rowdedow

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUY I am deeply interested in certain Peruvian contracts at netime conceded to the house of William R. Grace & Co., and now controlled by an English syndicate, of which I am a member, and I am eager to learn what effect the nomina-tion and election of Mr. Grover Cleveland as President of the United States would have upon the a lifty of our syndicate to secure al possession of the republic of Peru. In order that you may understand my position it becomes necessary for me to give you an outline of the situation.

Upon the death of Henry Meigs, the famous contractor who secured a monopoly of large railroad contracts in Peru from that republic. Michael P. Grace, brother of William R. Grace of Grace & Co. at Lima and Callao, through shrewd manipulation obtained control of these grants from the heirs of Mr. Meiga. Through the Congress of Peru Mr. Grace secured additional grants, among them the Oroya Railroad contract, through which acceas to the Oroya silver mines, the richest in the world, would be had. The Cerro de Pasco mines al o came within the perquisites of Mr. Grace.

As soon as these grants were obtained Michael P. Grace appeared in London and opened the house of Grace & Co., with himself in command. Upon Mr. Grace's representation the fabulous wealth lying in the Peruvian silver mines, he succeeded in interesting English capitalists, who formed a syndicate of £20,000,000 capitalization, under the title of the Peruvian Corporation. Lord Donoughmore was one of our members in the syn licate. Through Mr. Grace's astute offorts our syndicate, having had turned over to it by Mr. Grace all the grants obtained by him from the Peruvian Government, secured legislation in Peru wherety the syndicate was to have the revenues of Peru for a period of some sixty years in return for taking up the Peruvian dent

No sooner, however, had our Grace-English syndicate got into working shape, when certain opposing interests appealed to the Peruvian courts to set aside the Grace conveyance of the contracts and grants to our syndicate on the ground of illegality. The courts have now deelded against us.

There is a way, however, by proper pressure of straightening this matter out. The proper pressure could undoubtedly be brought to bear through the United States Government. The influence of William R. Grace, we understand, is potent in America. As evidence of it is the fact that an adherent of his, one Roberts, was the American representative in Peru under President Claveland.

Should Mr. Cleveland again become Presi dent of the United States, we are a sured that such influence can be brought to bear upon Peru as will validate our grants. Of course you will see, sir, that the execution of our hold upon Peru is one involving huge monetary interests to the house of Grace of Co. Our advices are that Mr. William R. Grace is doing all that he possibly can do to promote the nomination of Mr. Covoland. It is not desirable that I should inform you of the sum of money contributed toward the support of Mr. Cleveland's canvass, yet I assure you that should he be nominated, our English syndicate will be found to a an exceedingly liberal body in its relations to its agents trusted with the election of Mr. Cleveland. Let me assure you that with Mr. Villard's Evening Post, Mr. Grace's New Fork Times, and other all.ed English interests In active sympathy with us, we look confidently forward to the nomination and election of Mr. Cleveland.

Permit me to say, by way of addendum, that the impression in your country that Mr. W. Il. Orace is an American is hardly borne out by the facts. His Lima house is represented and managed by Mr. Edward Eyre, an Englishman, and his Valparaiso house is conducted by a brother of Mr. Edward Eyre. I am also informed that Mr. W. E. Grace was never naturailred as an American citizen, but that may be mistaken.

ONE OF THE ENGLISH SYNDICATE. THE CASTLE, LONDON, June 11.

BILL, AND THE SOLDIERS Of the National Army and the National

From Home and Comiry Whether David B. Hill shall be nominated for, and if

nominated be elected to, the Presidency of this nation or not, it is certain that be has carned and deserves more gratitude from the Union soldier and sating and ational Guard than any State or National Excen tive, soldier, sailor, or civilian that we know of.

Protest of a Cass Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you all wan old Democrat who enthused for Gen Case and never faltered since, to protest against the senseless as well as wicked style of canvass made by the friends of Mr. Cleveland? As any other candidate than Cleveland could have been elected last time, so can it be this time, too. Cleveland is the only hope for Parrison escaping the foreshadowed defeat. Cleveland in nomination will make it very interesting for the third party.

EDWARD MEARIM.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

The Next Battle Cry. To the Entros or The Sux-Sir: Here is the battle ery of the New York Democracy:

Hill and Gray will win the day. Clear the way for Hill and Gray." Stand fast against the nomination of the Piethori

"Bill, Hill, David Hill.

apon the aitar of the fat cheek's egoism Yours for Jackson Denocuat, Well-d served Prosperity.

From the Constant Enquires, Mr. Whitelaw Re d is bimself a rich man, with a very

targe income. The Privace profits are no less than \$400,000 a year, and the great unjority of the ston. A held either by Mr. Rold or his sife. The Privace it is it. ing Association is another valuable corners for which they are principal owners. It is realreas a og possibly that his only other child and beson Ogden, can take care of h meet and that

When the Roids presented him with his first grant child be made Mrs. Reld a present of all the stock be owned in the T-dame. When a second grand hild war born he presented bis daughter with all his stock is ine Tribus Building Association. The the house of stock are said to be worth several mithen similars.

Col. Marrison's Joke.

From the St. Large Et all House he encountered Gen Tracer of New York, who he ngton. Tracer as d to time "We are go my to nome units Coreland or dis."

Col. Morrison replied: "Are you certain that you are
not going to do bith?"

The M . Washington Search Light, PORTLAND, Me., June 1st. General Manager Tucker of the Maine (ettal failroad says the necessary money for paring the proposed electric search light on the top of Mount Washington has been subscrited. The light will be the highest and from highest in the world, and will be seen from Monne, Massachusetts, New Hampsuire, Vermont, New York, and Canada.

Every Dollar Counts.

Young Fronte to his afflanced)—Ever been vaccinated, dathing to be you think I ought to be? Young Fronte-ily all means, Everyloly ought to be Frenk to your father about it.

Wages vs. Iscome. V. Johy - I don't see why young Brown isn't as much ther got sor as Jones, he thesees more money is hiller than he. Brown

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY. Potities and fireworks the one, by the way, lways suggestive of the other, have now the field, and from the present time until after the flory fourth will absorb the attention of the acrious as well as of the a nusement-loving world. Racing and yachting come in for a moderate share of enthusiasm, which is qualified more or less by the spasms of intense heat and the victous pranks of general humidity.

Even with the thermometer in the nineties

New York life never becomes extinct, as was

shown on the Casino roof garden a few nights since, when La Granadina made her di-appointing debut. Among the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Miss Van Rensseleur, Miss Pell, Mr. Cooper Hewitt, and Mr. Louis Con Hogman, none of whom one would have expected to see in town on about the hottest night of the year. Mr. Von Hoffman, who was ever a liberal patron of music, the ballet, and all artistic amusements, has been warmly welcomed on his return to his former home, after an absence of many years. All but the very young remember his proscenium box at the old Academy, which was always filled with the fairest women of the day, and whether presided over by his graceful wife or by himself. was the centre of life and animation during many opera seasons. Mrs. Von Hoffman has now one of the finest establishments in Paris, as well as a picturesque villa at Nice, and is not likely ever to make a home in this country again. She comes honestly, as the old phrase goes, by her beauty and talents, as her father, the late John R. Grymes of New Orleans, commanded the largest legal fees ever paid in his day, and her mother was so celebrated as a beauty, especially for her large and luminous dark eyes, that one of them painted on ivory made the fortune of the artist who executed It, as it was recognized instantly by those acquainted with Mrs. Grames from its exact reproduction of the original's softness and yet fire of expression. The fascinations of Mrs. Sam Ward, the elder daughter of the house, have become a matter of social history, and Mrs. Von Hoffman and her dau thters, both of whom are now settled shroad, are far from falling short of the traditional attractions of their family. The failure of the new Spanish dancer to

produce satisfactorily the cachuchs, belero, and other graceful dances of her country recalls to old theatregoers the days when the town went mad over Fanny Elister in these same dances, given with all the power and expression that he onged to Terpsichore's art those days. Pkirts were quite as voluminous then as they are now, and a great deal shorter, and yet their wearers never brought a blush to a modest cheek or made a man nervous and uncomfortable for the wife or sister at his side. Taylioni in the Sylphide, Elisier in the cachucha or cracovienne, Carlott. Grisi, and Cerito in the exquisite shadow dance of Dinorah, or all four in the pasde quatre, which charmed and bewildered London about forty years ago, were as different as possi le from the Carmencitas. Omènes, Oteros, and Granatinas of the present day, They gided, bounded, floated, and executed their tours de force with out a suggestion of the sinuous, serpentine movements with which we are all now familiar, or of the muscies of steel and joints of India rubber which bring heads and heels into close juxtaposition, and are more suggestive of acro ats and wrestiers than they are of the poetry of motion The season at Bar Harbor promises to be early this year, and will probably antedate Newport's. With the coming of hot weather, which is as welcome to the re-idents of Ma. Desert as icebergs would be to the dwellers in

the bar nial homes of the Hudson River, could some friendly sprite drop one or two on their lawn-an | plazzas hotels have been opened, cottages have come to life, and all the "llarbors" have taken on their usual summer aspect. Diplomats from Washington are already on the way, and handsome Mrs. Randolph, their special friend and ally, who has her own cottage this summer, will be there to receive them. The Belmont, the St. Sauveur, the Newport, and Lynam's are filling up rapidly, and the "New York Colony" on West street has scarcely an empty cottage. Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt and her son George will occupy Point d'Arcadio very shortly, and Mr. G. H. Vandarollt with his usual interest in improvements and decorations, will probably add largely to its attractions this summer. It would seem that this young gentleman has

occupation enough for many years of his life in the completion of his mother's place at Bar Harbor and his own pet chatsau of "Blitmore" in North Carolina. Some idea of what this wonderful place, of which the founhardly vet laid is to be may be gathered from the plans, which represent a man-lon 850 feet front and containing one hundred be froms. ready the pasture land feeds hundreds of cows, and It is Mr. Vanderbilt's ambition to have them counted by thou-ands, that he may be able to supply all North Carolina with milk. Mr. Vanderolit's friend Mr. Pinenot, a brother of the young lady who is expected some time to marry Mr. Alan Johnstone, has gone abroad commissioned by the owner of these 8,000 neres to purchase a library on forestry, with & view to the laying out of the grounds of this

are already completed. The first large gathering of the Newport summer will probably be at the wedding of Miss Katharine Howland Hunt, whose marringe to Limit. I svingston Hunt, report says, is to take place on Thursday, July 7.

Sixty miles of fine roads

he marriage of Miss Bessie French and Col. Eaton of the Grenadiers is not to be in Newport as his been erroneously mentioned, but in London on the 14th of July, when the American bride will gather about her her young friends from this side. Miss Pallot. Miss Plots Davis, and Miss Pinchot are to be to emest in the group of bridesmaids, and Mr. ruffern Tailer, Mr. Alau Arthur, and other cale rated jehus of the Parisian coaching arld wil lay aside their whips, descend from their perches and assume any official position that may be assigned to them at the wedding. sizers being reputiated at nuptial ceremonies in I and an as purely American inventions.

Am og the passengers on La Touraine which came into port yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. flexal Phelps Carroll, who have been standing a long honeymoon to the pursuit of his game in the far hast. Mrs. Correll, former y Miss Marion Langdon, is said to be as good a shot as her husband, and to have brought down black bears and pro at ly many other wild animals during their adventurous trip. By way of charge, the couple have been spending a few weeks in Paris, enjoying the luxuries of civilization there.

Since Stanley made the Dark Continent famous and Lord landolph (hurchill has come out not only as an explorer, but as a very agreeable narrator of his travels and observations, the spirit of adventure seems to have seized upon g dden youths all the world over, and nothing loss than the jungles of India or the unexplored regions of Africa will satisfy their craving for nevelty and excitement, in which pe haps a thirst for knowledge may play a mild part. Mr. William Chanler. one of the large family of brothers and sisters who claim the late William B. Actor and bam Ward as their ancestors, is not fitting out an expedition in London to explore some remote corner of Africa, in which is a lake and a river, the names of which would be quite unpronounceable, even were they known. Mr. Charler takes with him as friend and companion an Austrian officer who has had some previous experience in explorations and a company of 300 men, well armed and mounted. Boxes full of the gandlest picture books have a prominent place in he luggage, as the outives giadly accept them nexchange for the finest ivery and harter camels and horses for bunches of colored heads. A corner to fireworks would certainly have been created had Mr. Chapler fitted out his expedition in this rocket and blue light loving country, as he is taking large quantities of them as a protection against midnight assault a whole army of natives being easily routed by sending a lew

luminous snakes hissing into their campa.

S. L. Hert - v. S. Dut Brown makes more money.
The week yet know. Jones has an theorie of a thousand a yes?

Don't take any chances with a stubborn cold but get rid of it rationally with the calp of irr. Jayne's Expec-terent, a healing medicine for the lungs. Adv.